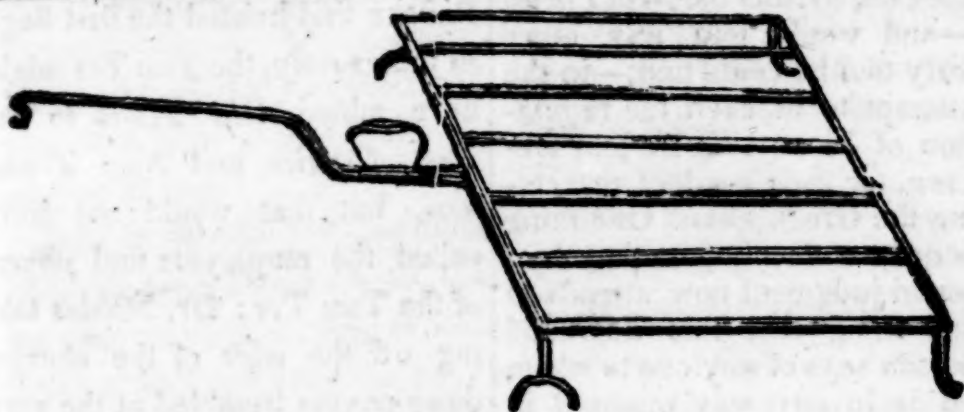


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“Chee wee chee.”—TOM TIT.

THE GREEK PIE.

THE *Trojan horse* was a most destructive thing ; but, certainly that invention of the ancient Greeks was not more deadly to the heroes of Troy, than this *Pie* of the modern Greeks has been, and will be, to the “*patriots, liberals and philhelene*” of England. My readers will, I dare say, have read all the “*philhelene*” documents, contained in the last Register ; and, if they have, I need add very little, as far, at least, as relates to MR. HUME, who has been the principal actor in this drama of patriotism. Per-

haps, not another word, relating to him, would be necessary ; but, his partisans, and particularly “THE TOM TIT” (who, by the by, is a great philhelene too), has been *chee-wee-cheeing* against me, on account of what I, last week, published on this subject. Its payment for this, did, I dare say, *come out of the plunder* of the Greeks, or, rather, of the English bond-holders. Be this as it may, let us hear the whole of this *chee-wee-chee* of little TOMMY TIT ; and, then let its paymaster philhelene judge, whether (especially as the golden days of patriotism are at an end) it might not have been as well for them, if they had kept all their money in

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ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.



their pockets, and not have given part of it in payment for little Tom's chee-wee-chee.

"COBBETT has joined the *Post*, the *Courier*, and the *New Times*,—and would join any other dirty tool he could find,—in the attempt to blacken the reputation of Messrs. HUME and EL-LICE, for their conduct respecting the Greek Loan. One thing is quite clear, that no person of sound judgment now attends to any thing that this degraded person says of any one to whom he is in any way opposed in sentiment. His cowardice, his malignity, his falsehood, and his tergiversation, are as notorious as his impudence and self-sufficiency.—We shall enter upon this subject in our next."

Chee-wee-chit! This answer might suffice; but, here is a very good reason for repeating, in substance, what the TOM TIT is so much enraged at; first, however, just noticing, that the TOM TIT might, to "the *Post*, *Courier*, and *New Times*," have added, *the Old Times*! And, by the by, it was OLD ANNA BRODIE, who began upon the "philhelenes," who began the exposure of them, and without whom (dear good soul as she is!) we might all have been, even yet, quite in the dark upon the subject, and might still have been regarding Mr. HUME as being equal in point of purity to his renowned namesake in Egypt,

whose fidelity to his trust, even made him flee from the more than tendered embraces of a pretty woman. It was dear OLD ANNA BRODIE that hoisted the first flag; so that, surely, the TOM TIT might have added *Old Times* to the *Post*, *Courier* and *New Times*. Yes, but that would not have suited the employers and payers of the TOM TIT; for, besides taking off the edge of the charge, these payers trembled at the very thought of attacking OLD ANNA, whom they, from experience, knew to be a very devil, or, which is worse, devil's dam, when her back is set up.

But, how weak must be the cause, which resorts to means like this in its support! What a lack of *fact* and of *argument* must there be, when an elaborate accusation is answered by accusing the accuser of agreeing in opinion, in this case, with those from whom he generally differs? What! must I not dislike any thing, whether eatable or drinkable or thinkable, that my political opponents dislike? If, for instance, OLD ANNA BRODIE were partial to *gin* rather than to dissolved *arsenic*; must I, for that reason solely, like the arsenic better than the gin? Then, again, why *put off* the answer to me, TOMMY?

Or, indeed, if it be "*quite clear*" that "*nobody attends to any thing*," said by me, why answer, or notice, me, at all? Ah! poor little TOM! How you destroy the first *chee-wee-chee* by the second! Why *put off* the answer? My statement was *plain*. Why not answer at once!

It is in vain to put questions; but, this *hired attack* on me, shall be the cause of a clearer statement, than I had room for before, which statement I shall give in the form of **CHARGES AGAINST MR. HUME**, which charges I shall found on, and *solely on*, his own statements, as published in the newspapers, first, and, afterwards, in the Register of Saturday, the 11th of November, 1826; to which charges I shall prefix an account of the means, by which he was enabled to commit the acts with which I charge him.

ORIGIN OF MR. HUME'S POWER TO COMMIT THE ACTS.

As to the origin of Mr. Hume's power to commit the acts, I state, that, in February, 1823, there was a Meeting, in London, of persons, calling themselves, "*friends of the Greeks*," who were then in open insurrection against their sovereign, the Grand Turk; that these *friends of the Greeks* resolved

to appoint a committee to devise means for *assisting the Greek Cause*; that of this committee, *Mr. Hume was a member*; that, in December, 1823, the committee sent an Address to the Greeks, in which they, amongst other things, told the Greeks, that they (the committee) hoped that *a loan* might be effected in England for the use of Greece; that this hint soon brought to England two **DEPUTIES** from the **GREEK GOVERNMENT**, as the persons in power there were now called; that they contracted for a loan, which was, in the early part of 1824, made by the means of **HUNDRED POUND BONDS**, each of which bore an interest of *five per cent.*; that, however, as one of the inducements for persons to lend their money upon these bonds, **THREE COMMISSIONERS** were, by the Greek committee, selected, to watch over the expenditure of the proceeds of the loan, *to see that the Greek deputies did not apply any part of it to improper purposes*, and, thus, to provide, as far as possible, for *the security of the English people*, who had lent their money on this loan, and *who held the bonds*; that, in order to give the people *confidence in this loan*, Mr. HUME was selected as head or chief Commissioner, the other

two being EDWARD ELLICE and a Mr. LOUGHNAN, a merchant, and that Mr. HUME, in order to convince the public that they might, with safety, lend their money on Greek bonds, took of these bonds himself to the amount 10,000*l.*; so that he was now a bond-holder, and also a Commissioner for watching over the expenditure of the money, raised on the bonds.— Now, the charge against Mr. HUME is, *that he, who was, as a Commissioner, solemnly bound to see, that the Greek deputies did not missapply any part of the loan, made use of his power as a Commissioner, to induce those Deputies to GIVE UNJUSTLY, PART OF THAT VERY LOAN TO HIMSELF, FOR HIS OWN PRIVATE USE.*— This charge, I, WILLIAM COBBETT, prefer against JOSEPH HUME; and this charge I will now make good by reducing to plain propositions his own statement, as published in the last Register, in pages 404 to 412 inclusive. I will rest on no fact which has not been stated *under his own hand*. I shall not *characterize the acts*; but shall clearly show, that they have been committed. Mr. HUME, then, in the publication just mentioned, states and confesses as follows:

1. That Mr. Hume, being Grand Commissioner, or Trustee for the bond-holders, became a bond-holder to the amount of 10,000*l.*; that the bonds were issued to the lenders at 59, or, in other words, that each bond for 100*l.* which was to yield 5 per cent. interest, was obtained by the lenders for 59*l.* So that they (if they got the interest) would, of course, receive about 8 per cent.; but that, they stood, at the same time, a *chance of losing* by their loan; for, that, the bonds might fall in price, they might become worth less than 59*l.* for a 100*l.* bond.
2. That, in July, 1824, (about four or five months after the loan had been contracted for,) the bonds had *fallen in price* to what the jobbing villains call “16 discount,” that is to say, to be worth 16*l.* less each bond, than they had been issued and bought at; so that they were now worth only 43*l.* each bond, instead of 59*l.*; and that, of course, Mr. Hume’s 10,000*l.* which he held in bonds, was worth 1,600*l.* less than the sum that he had given for the bonds.
3. That, this fall in the value of the bonds was gradual, until

the 20th of July, 1824 ; that, at this time, the bonds had *fallen suddenly* (in the course of a few days) from 10 discount to 16 discount ; and, that, as stated before, Mr. Hume had now lost 1,600*l.* upon his bonds, having a prospect of further loss.

4. That, on the 23d of July (*three days only after the sudden fall* had taken place), Mr. Hume **RESOLVED TO SELL HIS BONDS PRIVATELY**, though, when he took them, the fact had been **PUBLISHED**, in order to create confidence in the lenders.

5. That, however, though he had had all the chances of gain, he wished not to run any risk of loss, and that he now, having resolved to sell his bonds, endeavoured to prevail on the *Greek deputies* to take his bonds off his hands at 59*l.* each, and to transfer them *from him to their Government at that price*; that is to say, he endeavoured to induce the *deputies* to take 1,600*l.* from their Government, or, rather from the English bond-holders, and to put this sum into his private pocket, and that, as we shall

presently see, he finally effected this shameful purpose by an abuse of his powers as a Commissioner, powers which had been given him for the express purpose of being used so as to *prevent these deputies from misapplying the money arising from the loan!*

6. That Mr. HUME could not, in July, prevail upon the deputies to be guilty of this deed ; but that (by means hereafter to be stated) he obtained from them the full original price of his bonds, all but 1,300*l.*, so that he had, even now, got from the deputies 300*l.* above the market price of the bonds.

7. That, from this time (July, 1824), he was incessantly complaining to the deputies of this loss of 1,300*l.*; that he had the power to annoy these poor deputies, and to defeat all their hopes ; that he was continually disputing and wrangling with them about his loss of 1,300*l.*; and, that finally, in the month of November next ensuing, they, in order to appease him, went to his house, and offered to pay him the 1,300*l.* in order to *make up his loss!* that he accepted of this offer, and

added to his demand the 54*l.*
INTEREST ON THE
1,300*l.*, FROM JULY TO
DECEMBER! that he
 pocketed the money, the
 1,354*l.*, and that the Greeks,
 or the English bondholders,
lost that money!

8. That Mr. Hume's *excuse* for this deed is as follows: that, shortly before the 23rd of July (the time that he resolved to sell his bonds), the **DEPUTIES** wrote a letter to **SIR FRANCIS BURDETT** (a philhelene patriot of the first water!) complaining that Mr. **HUME** made use of his powers as a Commissioner, to favour his interests as a bond-holder; that faithful and honourable philhelene, Burdett, showed, agreeably to his old tricks, this *private letter* to Mr. Hume; and that he, Mr. Hume, instantly resolved to *sell his bonds, in order that he might, for the future, not be exposed to such imputations*; but that, as the deputies had, by this their letter to Burdett, "**FORCED him to sell his bonds,**" he thought, that they ought to take the bonds back from him, *on account of their Government,* at 59*l.* the bond, so that he

might *lose nothing* by this "**FORCE**" employed on him by the deputies.

9. That, in opposition to this excuse, there is, **FIRST**, the denial of the deputies, their positive denial, that, in their letter to Burdett, *they imputed any thing* (good or bad) to Mr. Hume: **SECOND**, Mr. Hume, who publishes *ten* letters, or parts of letters, in order to justify, or palliate, his conduct, **DOES NOT PUBLISH THIS LETTER FROM THE DEPUTIES TO BURDETT**, though the alleged contents of this letter is the very groundwork of any pretence to justification, or even to palliation: **THIRD**, suppose it were true, that the deputies had imputed to him what he says they did; suppose that they had grossly calumniated him, as a bondholder, and that he had now produced their letter to Burdett, containing the calumny; suppose all this, and then we have a very good reason for Mr. Hume's *selling his bonds at the market price*; but, surely, no reason at all for his wanting to get the Greek deputies *to take from their Government*, that is to

say, in fact, from the English bond-holders, 1,600*l.*, and to put them into his pocket, as payment to him *for the alleged misconduct of the deputies towards him!*

10. That the *manner* of getting the above-mentioned sum of money from the poor, harassed deputies, is a thing worthy of particular attention; that Mr. HUME's bonds had, until 23rd July 1824, been *deposited at his banker's*, Mr. KINNAIRD's; that now, on 23rd July, when he resolved to sell his bonds, he, as a preliminary to his demand on the deputies, to take the bonds at 59*l.*, instead of at their market price, 43*l.*, *removed the bonds from Mr. Kinnaird's*, instead of ordering Mr. Kinnaird to sell them in the market, and that (strange to say!) he took them and deposited them for sale.....*where*, does the reader think? Why, at Messrs. O'Brien's and Co., who were the *agents of the deputies*; that, thus, the working upon the hopes and fears of the poor, frightened deputies could be carried on, *without the knowledge of Mr. KINNAIRD*, or of any

other of the "friends of Greece" and of the bond-holders! That, thus, the 1,600*l.* could, if got from the deputies at all, be gotten from them *snugly*, and without letting the deluded bond-holders know any thing at all of the matter!

11. That, the attempt having failed in July, except as far as related to 300*l.*, and that Mr. Hume still being a loser to the amount of 1,300*l.*, he got this 1,300*l.* back, *with interest*, in December; but, that the *manner* of his doing this remains to be noticed; that he, instead of receiving the 1,354*l.* under the name of *so much money paid to him to make up for his loss as a dealer in Greek bonds*; that he, instead of taking the money from the Greek Government, under this its true name, took it under the name of **A NEW SALE OF THE WHOLE OF HIS BONDS**, a contrivance worthy of the lowest fabricators of accounts; that Greek bonds were now (in December) at 59*l.* each bond, and he who had *sold his bonds to the Greek Government*, and got the money for

them, in July, now called the bonds HIS AGAIN, and wrote to Messrs. O'BRIEN and Co. to sell them to the Greek Government at par, that is to say, at 59*l*.! that he had no bonds when he wrote this order; that the order itself inferred a naked and shameful falsehood; and that that falsehood was thus resorted to for the manifest purpose of keeping in the dark a transaction which the writer of the order well knew would not bear the light; and that now came a full explanation of the motive for that strange proceeding, the taking of the bonds from Mr. Kinnaird, and placing them with Mr. O'Brien, for sale.

12. That Mr. Hume alleges, that the Greek Government *lost nothing* by this transaction, because, when he got the 59*l*. for each of his bonds, *the bonds had really come back to that price in the market*; but, to this it is answered, FIRST, that, no thanks to him, if he did not get the 59*l*. for each bond, in July, when he sold his bonds, and when they were worth only 43*l*. each, for that he *demanded* the 59*l*. at that time,

and says that he expressed his indignation against the deputies for not giving it him: SECOND, that the Greek Government had, for four months, borne the risk of loss upon these bonds, and was not, therefore, to have its accidental gain taken from it by Mr. Hume, who had, during the four months, got rid of all risk of loss: and, THIRD, that these bonds might fall again, and did fall again immediately after this transaction; that, besides all this, it is perfectly monstrous to contend, that, if a thief take from me only that which I have *just won*, I experience *no loss*, and he does me *no wrong*.

13. That, thus, I have made good my charge, namely, that Mr. Hume, who was, as a Commissioner, solemnly bound to see that the Greek deputies did not misapply any part of the loan, made use of his power as a Commissioner to induce those deputies to give unjustly, part of that very loan to himself, for his own private use.

Here I should stop; but it is not my fashion to do things by halves. This affair, as far as it re-

lates to the money taken into Mr. Hume's *own pocket*, is, indeed, quite complete. There remains not a fragment of excuse for him to rest upon. But, a man in public trust may be guilty of gross breach of trust by putting money with which he is intrusted into the *pockets of others* as well as into his own pocket. Indeed, the far greater part of the misapplications of public money, and the most shameful breaches of trust, take place in this way. Men who have a control over public funds enable their cronies, their dependants, their secret-keepers and the like, to take such funds unjustly. This, the worst of all the practices of men intrusted with public money, we shall find that we have to add to the above-stated deeds of Mr. Hume. I shall proceed here in giving my statement in the form of propositions, numbered as above, that appearing to me to be the plainest, as well as the shortest way of doing the thing. I allege, then, against Mr. Hume, that he abused his power of Commissioner, to cause to be taken from the Greek Government, or more properly, perhaps, from the poor deluded English bondholders, money out of the Greek loan to put into the pocket of one John Bowring, who was honorary se-

cretary to the Greek committee, and who appears to have had a close connexion with Hume and Ellice through the whole of these transactions; and, in support of this allegation, I state as follows:

14. That John Bowring was honorary secretary to Mr. Hume and the other of the Greek committee - men; that this John Bowring, when the loan was made, became one of the purchasers of the bonds, or, in other words, one of the lenders of the money to the Greek Government; that this John Bowring took, or purchased, twenty-five thousand pounds' worth of bonds, at the price before mentioned, that is to say, fifty-nine pounds for each hundred pound bond; that, when the bonds had fallen in value, as above-mentioned, J. Bowring, who had paid only a part of his instalments upon the bonds which he had taken, applied to the deputies, on some day previous to the 15th of September, 1824, to lend him five thousand pounds out of the money which they had in their hands belonging to the Greek Government, offering to them to pledge his 25,000l. bonds as security for

this loan; that this was a loan of money which he wanted for his own private purposes; that the deputies, on the 15th September, 1824, authorized by letter, their agents, Messrs. O'Brien and Co., to make the loan to this John Bowring, on condition of taking his bonds in pawn and of their having a right to sell the bonds, if the money were not repaid in two months: that this letter of the deputies was sanctioned by the two chief of the commissioners, Hume and Ellice, who thus authorized the deputies to take the money out of the Greek funds and to apply the 5,000*l.* purely to accommodate their secretary Bowring, though their business was to see that the deputies did not misapply the proceeds of the loan; that the deputies, after having given this order to their agents, O'Brien and Co., after having thus yielded to the advice of Hume and Ellice, withdrew the said order, in part, by writing to O'Brien and Co. a sort of postscript to their order, in which they tell these their agents, that they mean the 5,000*l.* to be advanced to Bowring, with

the deduction of so much as was necessary to meet the fourth instalment on his bonds, which instalment became due on that day. That Bowring, who wanted the whole of the money for some other purposes than that of paying the instalment on his loan, ran immediately to Mr. Hume, to make complaint against the deputies, and that he, Mr. Hume, whose bounden and sacred duty it was to prevent the deputies from misapplying the proceeds of the loan, took part with Bowring, and, instead of commending the deputies for their caution and fidelity to their Government, reproached and menaced the deputies, in a tone and manner such as no adequate idea can be given of, except in the words of the letter written by Hume himself, than which letter nothing more unjust, nothing more insolent, nothing more tyrannical, nothing more brutal, ever was put upon paper by any thing in human shape; that I here insert this letter, and defy the annals of malversation, of political shuffling and of turpitude to match it. That Edward El-

lice, as is asserted by Bowring and Loughnan, the other two commissioners, *agreed with Hume as to this matter.*

38, York-place, Sept. 18, 1824.

Gentlemen, — As Mr. Bowring has taken more of the loan than, under the present disastrous circumstances in which the holders of the scrip are placed, he could conveniently manage, I was happy to concur, together with Mr. Ellice, in your wish to allow him to deposit 25,000*l.* scrip which he holds, with Messrs. Loughnan, Son, and O'Brien, on account of your Government, at a discount of 10*s.*; and I was glad in the opportunity of affording that small accommodation to Mr. Bowring, who had, through his zeal to forward the objects of the Greek Government in obtaining the loan, gone to a greater extent than he ought to have done.

I believe I am as well acquainted with the state of the public feeling in this country respecting Greece, as any person, and I declare, without hesitation, that but for Mr. Bowring's constant and important labours, there never would have been any loan obtained for your Government. I, therefore, with these sentiments, consider Mr. Bowring entitled to the gratitude and favour of the Greek Government beyond what they ever can repay him.

I must express the chagrin and regret with which I have been informed that you have (after signing an order to Messrs. Loughnan, Son, and O'Brien, for the payment of 5,000*l.* to Mr. Bowring, on account of 25,000*l.* scrip, and after he had, as a man of business, negotiated your order for 5,000*l.*) actually recalled that order, by a postscript, and that you have refused to correct the error into which you thereby fell.

Mr. Loughnan, whom I and Mr. John Smith met, declared his desire to correct this error or mistake, and I could not have imagined that an objection would have been raised by you, the more so when you know that the alteration in your conduct *has placed Mr. Bowring in a situation of considerable difficulty.*

If, therefore, you value the honour of your Government and your own character for good faith, you will, without an instant's delay, carry into effect the order which Mr. Ellice and I concurred in, or you will involve yourselves in dif-

ficulties of which you do not see the extent.

I advise you as a friend, to consider well this recommendation, which otherwise may be the last advice from your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HUME.

15. That the poor deputies, thus reproached, and thus menaced, by a man who had it in his power completely to ruin them and their cause, and who was joined in this case by the other two commissioners, Ellice and Loughnan; that the poor deputies, thus menaced and terrified, proposed to Bowring (on the very day after the date of Hume's letter) to give them, in writing, a candid statement of his distresses, in order that, before they lent him the money, they might possess a document to prove the distressed state of this good friend, to whom they were about to lend the money, contrary to their duty to the Greek Government and to the bond-holders; that Bowring refused to make such statement in writing; that the poor deputies were thus compelled to advance him the money on his bonds, without possessing any security whatsoever, beyond what those bonds might, at any time, be

worth; that, finally, the deputies held the 25,000*l.* bonds, and that these bonds became, according to Bowring's own confession, a sale to the Greek Government, at 10 per cent. instead of 16 per cent. below par; thus, then, in the month of September, the Greek Government, or the bond-holders, had been wronged, for the benefit of Bowring, and by consent of Hume and Ellice, of 6 per cent. on the bonds.

16. That in the month of November, *when the bonds had risen again*, Bowring **AGAIN CLAIMED THESE BONDS AS HIS OWN**, though, in his letter, dated on the 21st of September, he had recognised the sale of them to the Greek Government; but that the bonds, having now again risen in value, he, like Mr. Hume, again claimed them as his own, again sold them to the Greek Government at the advanced price; that he thus settled the matter with these unfortunate deputies; and that, as Bowring states, Hume and Ellice approved of all these things done in favour of Bowring, at the expense

of the Greek Government, or rather at the expense of the unfortunate English bond-holders.

It is impossible for even the most brazen of mankind to find any apology for these deeds; they are detailed in documents published by the perpetrators themselves; every man of common sense must see to the bottom of them in a minute, and every man of common honesty must look upon the perpetrators as amongst the basest of mankind: but, in order to leave no possible doubt in the mind of any man; in order to enlighten the darkest of ignorance; in order to silence the most mercenary, servile, needy and profligate defenders; in order to put an end for ever to the chee-wee-chee of the Tom-Tit; in order to do what Nature herself seems to say she cannot do, raise a blush on the hardened cheek, the ten bull hides of a Scotchman; in order to do all these, and to do them completely, let us see how an act of malversation of somewhat the same nature, but infinitely inferior in point of baseness; let us see how the public, how the press, how even the Parliament, dealt with this deed,

when the perpetrators were *Henry Dundas* and *William Pitt*! In the year 1805, Pitt was detected in having lent, or caused Dundas to lend, 40,000*l.* of the public money, to *Boyd* and *Benfield*, to enable them to make good an instalment on a loan, which that same *Boyd* and *Benfield* had made to the English public. This is a case that falls greatly short of being a case in point; but *Hume's* case, respecting the loan to *Bowring*, embraces all this, and carries turpitude a great deal further. Pitt alleged, and his partisans maintained, **FIRST**, That it was a time of great public difficulty and danger, at which this accommodation was given out of the public money to *Boyd* and *Benfield*; **SECOND**, that, if such accommodation had not been given, a monstrous degree of discredit to the public funds would have been given; and that great national danger was to be therefore apprehended; **THIRD**, that this accommodation was given to *Boyd* and *Benfield*, at a time of great panic; that is to say, only about four months before the Bank stoppage actually took place; **FOURTH**, that Pitt took **UNQUESTIONABLE**

SECURITIES for the repayment of the money; **FIFTH**, that the public could have lost nothing, even if *Boyd* and *Benfield* had become bankrupt, and if the scrip had become worth nothing at all; **SIXTH**, that Pitt and his partner could have no *private motive* for lending the money to these loan-mongers, and that, finally, the securities proved to be good, that all the 40,000*l.* was paid back to the government, and that the money would have yielded nothing to the public, if it had not been thus lent to *Boyd* and *Benfield*.

In spite, however, of all these palliating assertions and reasonings, nothing ever did so much injury to the character of Pitt, as this transaction; and he, **THOUGH SCREENED BY A BILL OF INDEMNITY**, never held his head up from that day to the end of his life, which was in a little more than six months afterwards. I observed, (*Register*, vol. 7, page 931,) when this bill was brought in, that it was a saying of Lord Northington, that a man had better be damned than indemnified; that in this way this great, hectoring brawler would now be damned for ever; and that he might go, slink out of sight, and die as soon

as he pleased, for that, if he still kept strutting upon the stage, he would be a poor despised devil, that nobody would care a straw about; that, say his partisans what they would, the public would always recollect, and, as long as I was alive and able to wield a pen always should recollect, that he had lent public money to loan-mongers, in order to enable loan-mongers to pay in to the public the money so lent. But, Joseph Hume has taught us, that he can go a great deal further than the heaven-born minister himself. Pitt was prime minister; Dundas was a treasurer under him, but, Dundas was not forced by Pitt to lend the money to Boyd and Benfield; he was not bullied and menaced as the poor Greek deputies were, to depart from his duty and his oath. Pitt alleged great public difficulty, great public danger; unless the accommodation were granted, almost national ruin, he alleged as the consequence of refusing that accommodation. Were there any dangers like these to be apprehended in the present case? Must total ruin to the Greek nation and cause have followed, if this 5,000*l.* was not lent to the speculator, Bowring? Besides, Pitt took ample securities for the re-

payment of the money; he took the securities of men of great wealth. Hume makes these poor deputies lend the money without any security at all, beyond that of the bonds themselves, which, as we now see, might have fallen down to be worth next to nothing. Pitt lent the money to prop up the English funds; to enable Boyd and Benfield to pay their instalment on the loan that they had made to the Government; and the poor bullied deputies wished to apply this money which they lent to Bowring, towards paying up his instalment; but he wanted the money for other purposes; and the poor deputies were, in the manner that we have seen, bullied, worried, menaced and terrified by Hume, until they thus hazarded the money of the Greek Government and of the English bondholders, to prevent the misapplication of which money Hume had been appointed a Commissioner. In the case of Pitt, the money was all punctually paid back again: in the case of Hume and Bowring, it never was paid back again at all; for, the bonds of Bowring became, in consequence of his not redeeming them in time, **THE PROPERTY OF THE GREEK GOVERNMENT;** they became things sold by Bow-

ring to the Greek Government; but, having been held for three months in their depreciated state, at the risk of the Greek Government; the Greek Government having, for three months, been exposed to the total loss of the money lent upon them; and, the bonds having accidentally risen in price at the end of that time, Bowring, during the few days that the bonds remained at this high price, claimed them again as his, and made the Greek Government surrender them up to him, that he might go and sell them at par, though the Greek Government had been compelled to take them from him at only 10 per cent. discount, when they were actually at 16 per cent. discount in the market! And all this was sanctioned by Hume and Ellice, and particularly by Hume, who really effected it, who really caused this shameful deed, or, rather, series of deeds, by his threatening, his insolent, his tyrannical letter to the poor deputies, dated on the 18th of September; for, we see clearly how the thing proceeded: Bowring applies to the deputies for this accommodation before the 15th of September. The deputies do not yield to his request. On the 17th of September away he runs to Hume. Hume

writes the tyrannical letter on the 18th of September. On the 19th, the menaced deputies ask Bowring for a statement of his distresses, that they may justify their conduct to their Government; but, Bowring refuses such statement; and, on the 20th of September, the poor deputies comply. Let it be observed, too, that, at this time, Hume was badgering the deputies, or *mobbing* them, as old Anna Brodie so aptly calls it, in order to compel them to give him 1,300*l.* of the Greek money. It is clear that he and Ellice and Bowring were all pulling together. One good turn deserved another; and if Bowring would keep Joseph's counsel, Joseph would assist Bowring.

Now, let any candid man compare this transaction with Pitt's transaction with Boyd and Benfield. It is impossible for any such man not to agree that Pitt's transaction was innocence itself, compared to that of Joseph Hume; yet that transaction required a **BILL OF INDEMNITY**. As Joseph Hume is very fond of documents, and would fain make us believe that he is for a most scrupulous adherence to the law, it may not be amiss to furnish him with a copy of this bill of indemnity, which was passed on the

2d of July, 1805, it being chapter 78 of the 55th year of his late gracious Majesty, King George the Third, and it being in title and in words as follows :

An Act to indemnify all Persons concerned in advancing Forty Thousand Pounds to Messieurs Boyd, Benfield, and Company, in One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-six, out of Monies issued for Naval Services.

“Whereas the Sum of Forty Thousand Pounds, was, on or about the Ninth Day of September, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-six, advanced by the Right Honourable Henry, Lord Viscount Melville, then the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, Treasurer of the Navy, to certain Merchants in the City of London, then carrying on Trade under the Firm of *Boyd, Benfield, and Company*, out of Money which has been issued from the Exchequer, and placed at the Bank of *England* to the Credit of the Treasurer of the Navy, for Navy Services: and whereas the same was advanced

“on unquestionable Securities, which have been regularly discharged, and the Whole of the said Sum of Money has been repaid and applied to Navy Services: And whereas, the Right Honourable William Pitt, then First Lord Commissioner of His Majesty’s Treasury, and Chancellor of His Majesty’s Exchequer, did agree to the advancing of the said Sum of Money to Messieurs *Boyd, Benfield, and Company*: And whereas the Measure of advancing Forty Thousand Pounds to Messieurs *Boyd, Benfield, and Company*, was adopted for the purpose of averting consequences which might have proved highly injurious to the financial and commercial interests of this kingdom; and, although not conformable to law, appeared at the time to be called for by the peculiar exigence of public affairs: and whereas, it is therefore expedient, that all persons concerned in advancing or advising, or consenting to the advancing the said sum of money, or

" acting under any direction
 " relating thereto, should be
 " indemnified: be it there-
 " fore enacted by the King's
 " most excellent Majesty, by
 " and with the advice and
 " consent of the Lords spiri-
 " tual and temporal, and
 " Commons, in this present
 " Parliament assembled, and
 " the authority of the same,
 " that the said Right Ho-
 " nourable *Henry Lord Vis-*
 " count *Melville*, and the
 " Right Honourable *Wil-*
 " *liam Pitt*, and all other
 " persons concerned in ad-
 " vancing or advising, or
 " consenting to the advancing
 " the said sum of Forty Thou-
 " sand Pounds, or acting un-
 " der any directions relating
 " thereto, shall be, and are
 " hereby indemnified for and
 " on account of the same, as
 " fully and effectually, to all
 " intents and purposes what-
 " ever, as if the same had
 " been done in pursuance of
 " any Act or Acts of Parlia-
 " ment."

This Bill was subject of mirth,
 of mockery, of scorn, and con-
 tempt on the parties. People
 laughed at the idea of Pitt, the
 pure, heaven-born Pitt, being at
 last *detected* in a thing like this,

and getting an indemnity from his
 well-known majority. It was a
 detection, observe; for it came
 out ten years after the perpetra-
 tion; but, it was not more a de-
 tection than this affair of Joseph
 Hume, Edward Ellice, and John
 Bowring is. Pitt took special
 care not to let the public know
 any thing about the matter; and he
 told none of his colleagues of it,
 with the exception of his associate,
 Dundas, and his secretary, Charles
 Long. Curious coincidence: there
 we have Dundas and Charles
 Long; and here we have Ellice
 and John Bowring. But, again
 and again let it be observed, that
 Pitt did not do the deed in order
 to put money into the pocket of
 his secret-keeper, Long; and that
 Long did not act the part that he
 acted, from a consciousness that
 he, being privy to the greedy
 operations of Pitt, made Pitt get
 out of the government a parcel of
 money to put into his pocket.
 There appears, in short, in the
 case of Pitt and Dundas and
 Long, to have been nothing im-
 mediately tending to their own
 profit; while, in the conduct of
 Hume, Ellice and Bowring, we
 see nothing but spoliation com-
 mitted on the Greeks and the
 English bond-holders by the par-
 ties committing it.

This bill of indemnity for Pitt and his associates, shows us one thing of great importance; namely, that, **IF THIS BILL HAD NOT BEEN PASSED, THEY WOULD HAVE BEEN LIABLE TO BE PROSECUTED!** "The devil they would!" exclaims Mr. Hume. Yes, unquestionably, liable to be prosecuted. If this had not been the case, the act of indemnity would have been nonsense. They would, indeed, have been liable to be prosecuted by indictment or information. And what, then, are these philhelenes liable to? Is there no law in England for their use? The Greek Government cannot prosecute them; for, the Greek Government is not recognized by our Government; but, I would not give much for a lawyer who has knawed only half his way into the corn-bins of the courts, if he be unable to find out a way of bringing these gentry to justice. Here is a great public wrong done: great wrong to the English bondholders: and, I am very well convinced that the law, imperfect as Mr. Bowring's great friend, Jerry Bentham, thinks it, is not so slack twisted as to be unable to hold fishes like these. In short, if I were a bond-holder, I would prosecute the whole of them to-

morrow; and if I had not such an insuperable objection to the infernal traffic in what are called funds and loans; if I did not think it an indelible disgrace and infamy to touch them, I would now become a bond-holder, and these patriots should hear from me even before the end of the present Term. They have no bill of indemnity to protect them: there wants no inquiry into their conduct, other than proof of the facts which they themselves have all stated in print. This question of prosecution, has, I understand, been seriously entertained by some of the bond-holders; but, it has been asked, *who is to prosecute?* I answer, who was to prosecute Lord Cochrane and the rest of the hoaxers, real or accused? Who were the prosecutors of them? It was no individual; it was no corporation, known to the laws; it was a parcel of people, calling themselves members of the Stock-Exchange; and cannot a parcel of people, calling themselves Greek bond-holders, prosecute for a misdemeanor as well as a parcel of people calling themselves members of the Stock-Exchange? This would be strange law indeed; and the Greek bond-holders are the greatest fools or the greatest cowards or the most negligent

persons that ever existed, if they do not endeavour to obtain justice on the persons who have thus purloined or wasted their property, and have, probably, caused the utter ruin of hundreds of them. In the case of Pitt, the detection arose from the inquiries of a committee of the House of Commons. The detection came out incidentally. So it has been in this case: a committee of bond-holders set on foot an inquiry into the cause of the ruin that was falling upon them. Out came the facts relating to Hume, Ellice, Bowring and others. Pitt got a bill of indemnity; but he *might have been prosecuted*: these philhelenes cannot have a bill of indemnity; but if they cannot be prosecuted, there is really no law in England; and, if they escape prosecution, how much will they owe to the lenity of those Ministers to whom one of them has been, for years, a most troublesome, a most annoying, and not always a most candid assailant, and that, too, without ever having had, in all human probability, the real public benefit in view! How much will he, in particular, owe to that lenity! They need not do the thing themselves: they need not put their finger into the dirty Greek pie, even for the laudable purpose of tearing off the

crust and of exposing the contents to the world. They have only, like Henry the Second in the case of Thomas à Becket, to exclaim, "Have we no friend to rid us of this meddling Greek pastry-cook?" and his business is done in a twinkling. My old opponent at Coventry and the man of many letters make up the trio; and though Mr. Bowring is, I believe, of a sect that does not believe in the Trinity, he would soon find the effect, the practical effect, of the union of *three persons* in a transaction like that of which we have been speaking. Again I say, that if these parties ride off thus, get thus out of the scrape, are quit, as the French call it, with merely being loaded with everlasting public distrust, scorn and contempt, they will owe it to the extreme folly and want of public spirit in the bond-holders, and to the inexpressible good nature of the pretty gentlemen at Whitehall, a species and a degree of good nature which, so help me God, they should not experience from me, if I were in the place of those pretty gentlemen; for, though I despise the wretched creatures who have been speculating in these Greek bonds; though I have an indescribable degree of contempt for all those who engage in

dealings of this sort; still, it would be my duty not to suffer them to be plundered in this manner, if I could, by any just, legal and constitutional means, cause a restoration of their property or a punishment of their plunderers.

As to the Greek deputies, they have acted under compulsion; they have, in fact, had the money of the bond-holders *extorted* from them; they may be *indemnified* by their Government, and justly indemnified; but, it is utterly impossible to say one word in defence of them without in the same degree condemning Hume and Ellice, and particularly the former. On the supposition that a bill of indemnity were to be passed by the Greek Government, in favour of Messrs. Orlando and Luriottis, as touching the money advanced to Bowring, for instance, it would, after the preamble, and after stating the facts relative to the existence of the loan-funds, and relative to the functions and powers of the deputies; after these, such bill of indemnity would, it seems to me, run somewhat in these words: "And whereas the measure of advancing five thousand pounds to John Bowring, was adopted by the said unfortunate deputies for the purpose of averting the destruction of the

Greek cause, by the wrath of the chief commissioner, Joseph Hume, and for the purpose of appeasing the eternal clamour of the said Joseph, about thirteen hundred and fifty-four pounds, unjustly demanded by the said Joseph, from the said unfortunate deputies; and whereas it is manifest that the said unfortunate deputies were absolutely frightened and terrified, and had the money extorted from them, by the menaces, the tyrannical dictation and the fear of immediate abandonment of their cause on the part of the said high commissioner, Joseph Hume; and whereas the said Joseph Hume had it in his power totally to destroy all hopes of success to the Greeks, unless the unfortunate deputies yielded to his imperious commands; and whereas it is expedient and just, that these unfortunate deputies, more to be pitied than blamed, should be indemnified for advancing the said sum of five thousand pounds: be it therefore enacted," &c.

Now, I appeal to every fair dealing man into whose hands this shall come, whether this be not an act, a bill, such as a just and merciful Government would, in

this case, pass; and, if this is the sort of bill that the Greek Government would justly pass, who, upon the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth, or in any other place that is under the earth, is to find any thing endued with power sufficient to give a pardon to Joseph Hume, until, at any rate, he has been legally and regularly brought before him or those who are invested with the legal functions of pardon. This transaction, or, rather, this series of transactions, is the most disgraceful that has ever yet been put upon record. From Government-men, in general; from Ministers; from people in office; from generals and admirals; nay, from parsons: from these, you expect nothing very particular in the way of purity and disinterestedness. They naturally fall into the lax notions which are prevalent in a state of society like this, and say, "*if I do not do the job another will.*" But, here we have a band of *patriots*; here we have a set of men calling themselves the *disinterested* par excellence; here we have a set of men who are so full of zeal in the cause of freedom, and whose hearts have such expansive feeling, that they actually reproach us *narrow-minded mortals*, who seem not to

be able to extend our love of freedom and public happiness beyond the limits of our own little country; here is a set of men, in short, who come bustling through a crowd of us, sweeping us away with each hand as vulgar animals, not seeming to think us worthy of the name of man, because we cannot feel, cannot pour out our whole souls in the cause of Greece, to the neglect not only of our own country, but even of our families: here we have a set of patriots of this description; and here we catch these patriots, first inviting the Greeks to make a loan in England; next taking care to ensure for themselves a commission on the loan; next, puffing the loan off, deceiving, deluding the English people to lend their money; then getting the control of that money; and then causing that money to be applied in the way that we have seen during the course of our examination into this transaction, which I have no scruple to say is, taken altogether, the very blackest that ever was brought to light within my recollection; and, but that it is confined to comparatively low and insignificant men, it reflects greater dishonour upon the country; it is a greater stain upon its moral, commercial, and political

character, than any which has occurred since I have known any thing of public matters. And, shall I, who said that Pitt, stricken by a charge which was not a twentieth part of the weight of this charge against Hume; shall I, who said that Pitt, like a wounded bird of prey, or a wounded wolf, sneaked away to Bath, and crept out of sight, in order to die unseen; shall I, I ask my readers, fail to do my duty with regard to this pretender to purity and to patriotism the most sublime, when he stands clearly convicted, out of his own mouth, of an offence ten million times greater than that of Pitt? I need not ask my readers that question: they will say, every man of them, that I have done, with regard to this man, nothing which my duty did not demand. There are those, who, like the *Morning Chronicle*, lament the destroying of what they call the *public utility* of Mr. Hume. Alas! what utility could such a man be of to the public. He must always have been ready to serve his own private purposes. Capable of these deeds, he never ought to have been trusted for a moment; and, as to his offer to pay the money back again, where is even the burglar that will not surrender you the goods he is carrying off,

if you will let him escape? This offer to pay the money back again, verifies, in this case, the old rule, that persons of a certain description are, luckily for mankind, generally fools also. This was the very weakest of all possible attempts to gloss over, or to make reparation for, a deed like that which he had committed. There was no possible palliative: nothing could diminish the abhorrence which the deed excited; and nothing but attempts at excuse, such as have been made, could have augmented the disgust which all the world has felt, and feels, at the conduct of the perpetrators. However, I conclude for the present, and for ever, I dare say, with regard to Hume. Other transactions, in which Burdett, Hobhouse, and others, have had a part, are yet to be remarked on. I have no room for such remarks here; and, I dare say, my readers will not be impatient upon the subject; for, by this time, the whole country understands, I dare say, the substance, at least, of the accounts of all those delinquencies.

WM. COBBETT.

CORN BILL.

THE Borough of Southwark has just met to agree to a petition for a repeal of the Corn Laws. The city of London did this before: Manchester, Leeds, almost all the great towns in the kingdom; and WESTMINSTER, once leader in all that was public-spirited and sensible, is now as silent as Old Sarum itself! This is the greatest shame; this is the most shameful thing; this is the most degraded state of being, that any portion of Englishmen ever yet submitted to. When men are borne down by power; when, like the reed, their existence depends upon their bending; when they are a wretched handful, kept under the constantly supervising influence of the magistrate or the parson, or both together; when they are a set of miserable beings that have in them and about them no means of enabling them to express their feelings with safety to them and their families: when this is the case, we excuse them for their wretched subserviency; we find an apology for their silence under oppression, because we know that their very

lives are in danger if they speak: but, when we look at Westminster, which boasts, and, perhaps, justly, of its superior intelligence; when we see fifty or a hundred thousand men as free to meet and to vote by a show of hands; as free, individually, to express all their thoughts as the starlings are to fly over the fields and the meadows; when, amidst all the stir in the other great towns of the kingdom, we see this great city as silent as the grave; when we hear of no man that talks of calling a public meeting; when we see this great city, which, only a few years ago, was an example to all the rest of the nation; when we see this great city, containing as many and more public-spirited men than it ever contained on any former public occasion; when we see this great city, whose office it was to put every other city in motion respecting every thing that was good, respecting every thing tending to restore us to the freedom and happiness enjoyed by our forefathers; when we see the men of Westminster, whom Major Cartwright described as the salt of the earth; when we see them silent as stocks and stones, while almost the stones in the street rise

up to demand relief for starving millions, what are we to think? Why, we are to think and to say the truth; and that truth is, that this city, by the means of an intriguing junto of politicians, leagued in the interest of a rich, a crafty, a selfish, a greedy land-owner, is reduced to a state of nullity, to a state of insignificance in the political scale, below that of even the most contemptible rotten borough in the kingdom. Next week it is my intention to address a Letter to the Electors of Westminster, and to the people of Westminster in general, on the conduct of their Members, and particularly on the conduct of Sir Francis Burdett. In the mean time, let me express my hope, that some man will be found with spirit enough to set a requisition on foot to call the people of Westminster together upon the subject of the Corn Laws, and also to express my resolution, that, if some such man be not found, and that, too, very shortly, I WILL BE THAT MAN.

I have received the copy of a petition recently voted in the public-spirited town of Carlisle, which petition, being worthy of the imitation of every other town in the kingdom, I here insert as follows:

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Weavers and others of Carlisle and the Neighbourhood thereof,

Humbly sheweth,

That your Petitioners are impelled by their well-known indescribable and unmerited sufferings to approach your Honourable

House with an humble Prayer that you will be pleased to adopt the best means of relieving them from those sufferings.

That in proceeding to suggest those means, (which they do with the greatest respect and deference;) your humble Petitioners cannot disguise from themselves, and they will not endeavour to disguise from your Honourable House, that this now unhappy country owes all its calamities to an over-taxation and a fictitious currency. That it is also their fixed opinion that these calamities cannot be removed by the hand of Time, but by the most vigorous measures of legislation.

That your Petitioners are well aware of, and have fully before their eyes, the many acts of oppression and injustice to which they have been exposed: such as the baneful and iniquitous system of Corn Laws. Your Petitioners view with deep regret that it is chiefly for the purpose of supporting in splendour and affluence certain over-powerful families, that have appropriated to themselves all the sources of wealth, that the present excessive revenue is raised; that all the taxes are collected for the aggrandisement of the Church, and the maintenance of the Crown Lands, the Army, the Courts of Law, and the like; whilst those men who contribute to the benefit of the nation by means of their useful labour are totally neglected.

That the sufferings of the labouring classes have already become so aggravated that human nature can no longer endure them: that all the manufacturing districts are in this condition, and none of

them more so than the city of Carlisle and its neighbourhood. That subscriptions have totally failed, and that experience has thoroughly convinced your Petitioners that it is impossible to support a numerous population by measures of this kind; that they look forward to the approach of winter with much alarm, most of them being unprepared for that inclement season; neither can they pay any rents, and few if any of the Weavers of this place can expect to survive the present winter without contracting some lingering disease, worse by ten thousand times than death itself, in consequence of cold and hunger. That thousands of people, and probably hundreds of thousands, are frequently asking each other, and coolly discussing the point, whether it is better to die on the scaffold than to die of hunger? That when men can deliberately reason in this manner, the law exercises its authority in vain; and that however uprightly and honestly disposed to all men's property, as well as towards the public good, none can answer for men goaded to madness by hunger and the complicated distresses to which the greater portion of your Petitioners are subjected.

Your Petitioners humbly trust that this simple and unvarnished tale of woe will not be suffered to pass away before your eyes like a summer cloud, but induce you to take such summary measures as shall in your wisdom seem most adequate to the purpose of removing this accumulated and horrid mass of actual misery. Your Petitioners are starving; they are sinking into the earth for want of the neces-

saries of life. Your Petitioners are men like the Members of your Honourable House; have the same feelings, and wants, and worship the same Creator; wherefore, then, ought they to be oppressed in their native land, and their earnest prayers neglected, as they have but too often been? Your Petitioners have no feelings of malice towards men in power, nor views nor motives of any kind, beside the enjoyment of the fruits of the earth, and a protection against still further injury, insult, and degradation. But still this your Petitioners do not hope for from a Parliament constituted like the present: therefore, they pray for a Reform in the Commons' House of Parliament.

That your Petitioners are fully satisfied that the time has now arrived when it has become the duty which every man owes to himself, and to his country, boldly and firmly to declare, that not only is taxation the cause of all our national distresses, but that a burden so overwhelming cannot be borne, and should not have been imposed.

That your Petitioners are fully convinced from experience, that these abuses cannot be effectually removed without a Reform in Parliament: therefore your Petitioners most humbly pray, that your Honourable House will be pleased to pass an Act for causing an efficient Reform in the Commons' House of Parliament, in order that such Parliament may adopt the measures necessary to effect the following purposes:—

1st, An appropriation of a part of the public property, commonly called Church Property, to the liquidation of the National Debt.

2nd, A reduction of the standing army, including staff, barracks, and military colleges, to a scale of expense as low as that of the army before the late war.

3d, A total abolition of all sinecures, pensions, grants and emoluments, not merited by public services.

4th, A sale of the numerous public estates, commonly called Crown Lands, and an application of the money towards the liquidation of the National Debt.

5th, An equitable adjustment with regard to the public debt, and also with regard to all debts and contracts between man and man.

Your Petitioners humbly and respectfully declare their fullest conviction, that unless the present evils be speedily arrested, and effectually cured, a convulsion must come, in which the whole of this ancient and venerable fabric will be crumbled into dust.

Your Petitioners humbly intreat, that as this will naturally be the work of some months, that in the mean time your Honourable House would forthwith remove all restrictions on foreign corn brought into this country, by completely abolishing the Corn Laws.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound will for ever pray.

MANUFACTURES.

THE Chamber of Commerce of Manchester have recently had a meeting, for the purpose of petitioning against the Corn Laws. Their petition contains nothing very new; but, amongst their resolutions, there was one which stated that the United States of America had not only arrived at

such a degree of perfection in the cotton manufacture as to be able to supply themselves with the great bulk of cotton goods; but also to **EXPORT** such goods to South America, and to the Mediterranean! Several years ago, I told my Lords and Baronets of the spinning-jenny, that this would be the case. That free-trade projects, combined with the Corn Law projects, have produced this effect most completely; and, I do verily believe that, after all, we shall lose the whole of that traffic which we promised ourselves from the insurrections in South America. The provinces of that country seem to be very nearly ready to return to their old allegiance; and I verily believe that they will be encouraged so to do by the United States of America. The **THING** is beset with all sorts of difficulties: it is hard for us to tell which is the greatest difficulty; but it is easy to see that it will never get out of the difficulties, all taken together.

AMERICAN TREES.

I HAVE NO room for my full list of trees this week; and can only say here, that the prices of all the forest-trees, except the locusts, is 5s. a hundred. Some of them are more than two feet high, and some of them two years old. The shrubs I have not many of, except the *Althea Frutex* and the *Catalpa*. Those I sell at the same price as the forest-trees, and the other (some of which I have had the greatest possible difficulty to get) I sell for 6d. a piece. The *Cornus Florida*, the *Ironwood* and the *Bignonia Radicans* and the two sorts of *grape*, are all very rare, and very fine plants. The price of

the *apple-trees* is, for all the sorts, 2s. a piece, and of the *strawberry plants* 2s. 6d. a hundred.

LOCUST (*Robinia pseudo Acacia*).

- 1st. size.. 12s. a hundred.
- 2d. 9s. a hundred.
- 3d. 6s. 6d. a hundred.
- 4th. 4s. 6d. a hundred.
- 5th. 3s. a hundred.

WHITE ASH (*Fraxinus Americana*).

WHITE OAK (*Quercus Alba*).

BLACK OAK (*Quercus tinctoria*).

HICKORY (*Juglans tomentosa*).

HONEY LOCUST (*Gleditsia triacanthos*).

GUM TREE (*Liquidambar styraciflua*).

MAPLE (*Acer rubrum*).

PERSIMON (*Diospiros virginiana*).

TUPELO (*Nyssa*).

CATALPA (*Bignonia Catalpa*).

HORNBEAN (*Carpinus Americana*).

IRON WOOD (*Carpinus Ostrya*).

LARGE FLOWERING DOGWOOD (*Cornus Florida*).

ALTHEA FRUTEX *Hibiscus Syriacus*).

FOX GRAPE (*Vitis Vulpina*).

CHICKEN GRAPE.

CLEINING TRUMPET FLOWER (*Bignonia Radicans*).

NETTLEWOOD.

SNOW-DROP-TREE (*Halesia*).

TWENTY GUINEAS REWARD.

STOLEN, from a Stable belonging to Mr. I. B. CLARKE, Havant, Hants, on Tuesday night, or early on Wednesday morning, the 8th November, a **BLACK NAG GELDING**, sixteen hands high, superior strength, master of 18 stone, good action, 7 years old, cut tail, the mane falls the near side, in general; saddle and collar

marked, the near hip little lower than the other, white star on the forehead, and white stripe on the nose; large head, which he carries high and bold, clean legged, in good condition, and high courage, fit for a carriage horse—value 50 guineas.

Also, from the same stable, a dark Bay Nag Gelding, the property of Mr. C. Halsted, 7 years old, with a cut tail, white star on forehead, black mane and tail, collar marked on the point of each shoulder; in very low condition.

The above Reward will be given, to any person giving information of the offender or offenders, on conviction, by applying to Mr. I. B. CLARKE, or Mr. C. HALSTED, Havant.

Havant, Nov. 8, 1826.

This day is published, price 1s. 6d.

A MEMOIR,

Addressed to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce,

ON THE PLANTING AND REARING OF FOREST-TREES;

Demonstrating the necessity of Trenching Ground previously to Planting, and of keeping it clean afterwards, and proving, from actual Experiments, the powerful and profitable effect of Manure, in promoting the growth of Trees.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

Containing Mr. Waistell's valuable Tables, for ascertaining the progressive annual Increase in the Growth of Trees, at every period of 4 Years from 12 to 64 Years, the Rate per Cent. they pay in the several Periods of their Growth, and other interesting Particulars.

By WM. WITHERS, JUN.

London: Printed for Messrs. Longman and Co. Paternoster-Row; and to be had at the Office of the Register, and of all other Booksellers.

MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN throughout ENGLAND, for the week ending November 3.

Per Quarter.					
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	54	3	Rye	38	9
Barley ..	37	1	Beans ...	48	7
Oats	28	2	Pease ...	55	0

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the week ended November 3.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	34,498	Rye	230
Barley ..	35,236	Beans ...	1,439
Oats ...	8,410	Pease ...	1,185

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, November 4.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat..	2,433	for 6,977	4	1	Average, 57	4	
Barley..	4,141	.. 8,200	9	3	.....	39	7
Oats..	1,587	.. 2,249	3	8	.....	28	4
Rye....	12	.. 23	5	8	.....	38	9
Beans ..	611	.. 1,520	10	10	.....	49	9
Pease ..	549	.. 1,529	8	0	.....	55	8

Friday, Nov. 10.—The arrivals of all sorts of Grain this week are moderate. Wheat remains as last reported. Barley continues dull, though not lower. Beans are rather dearer. Pease are without alteration. Oats continue in good demand, and are 2s. per quarter higher than Monday last. In Flour no alteration.

Monday, Nov. 13.—Since Monday last the arrivals reported of all sorts of English Grain have been limited : of foreign Oats there was a good quantity, and of English Flour a fair supply. To this morning's market there is an unusually short arrival of Grain in general, for this season of the year. The little Wheat of good quality that appeared for sale met a free demand from our millers ; but as the top price of Flour remains unaltered, there cannot be any improvement noted in the price of Wheat, except for select samples, which are 1s. per quarter higher.

Barley has met a better sale to-day at 1s. per quarter advance for fine malting qualities. Beans are 3s. per quarter higher. Boiling Pease 2s. per quarter cheaper. Grey Pease dull sale, but unaltered in value. The demand for Oats continues considerable, and they have advanced since last Monday full 3s. per qr. In Flour no alteration.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 9d. by the full-priced Bakers.

Price on board Ship as under.

Flour, per sack	45s. — 50s.
— Seconds	40s. — 43s.
— North Country ..	40s. — 42s.

COAL MARKET, Nov. 9.

<i>Ships at Market.</i>	<i>Ships sold.</i>	<i>Price.</i>
66½ Newcastle 8½ ..	29s. 6d. to 36s. 3d.	
26½ Sunderland 6½ ..	33s. 0d. — 37s. 0d.	

Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Nov. 6. to Nov. 11, both inclusive.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	4,150	Tares	1,391
Barley ..	5,474	Linseed ..	3,940
Malt	3,263	Rapeseed .	10
Oats	1,603	Brank ..	220
Beans ...	1,024	Mustard ..	—
Flour	7,636	Flax	—
Rye	2,767	Hemp ...	62
Pease	5,250	Seeds ...	—

Foreign.—Wheat, 13,323; Barley, 2,195; Oats, 30,352; Beans, 2,123 quarters; and Flour 100 barrels.

HOPS.

Price of Hops, per Cwt. in the Borough.

Monday, Nov. 13.—The trade this morning remains nearly in the same state as on last Monday. There has been some considerable sales of the largest and best growths of mid-Kent bags, at far better prices than the smaller and inferior lots can realize. Prices as under:—Kent pockets, from 78s. to 100s.; Bags, 63s. to 90s.; Sussex pockets, 70s. to 82s. per cwt.—Duty called 280,000l.

Maidstone, Nov. 9.—The Hop trade continues in much the same state as last week; very little demand for the inferior and middling qualities, whilst the good ones are inquired for, and maintain their prices.

Worcester, Nov. 8.—On Saturday, 982 pockets were weighed. The sale of inferior samples was heavy, but good Hops went off briskly, and maintained their price: the average

may be stated at 76s. to 90s., and choice 93s., at which latter price several lots were sold.

Monday, Nov. 13.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 10,924 firkins of Butter, and 1,137 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports, 5,322 casks of Butter.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Nov. 13.

Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	0	to	5 0
Mutton ...	3	8	—	4 4
Veal	4	0	—	5 0
Pork	4	4	—	5 0
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

Beasts ...	3,221	Sheep ..	23,190
Calves ...	146	Pigs ...	150

NEWGATE, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef ...	3	4	to	4 4
Mutton ...	2	8	—	3 8
Veal	3	0	—	5 0
Pork	3	4	—	5 4
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

LEADENHALL, (same day.)

Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef	3	2	to	4 4
Mutton ...	2	8	—	3 8
Veal	3	8	—	5 0
Pork	3	8	—	5 4
Lamb	0	0	—	0 0

POTATOES.

SPITALFIELDS, per Cwt.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ware	2	9	to	4 6
Middlings.....	2	0	—	0 0
Chats	1	9	—	0 0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0 0
Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.				

BOROUGH, per Ton.

	l.	s.	l.	s.
Ware	2	15	to	4 10
Middlings.....	2	0	—	2 5
Chats.....	1	15	—	0 0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0 0

HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....80s. to 105s.

Straw...32s. to 34s.

Clover. 100s. to 126s.

St. James's.—Hay.... 88s. to 110s.

Straw .. 27s. to 36s.

Clover..114s. to 130s.

Whitechapel.--Hay.... 80s. to 108s.

Straw...32s. to 38s.

Clover..84s. to 130s.

COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the QUARTER, excepting where otherwise named; from Wednesday to Saturday last, inclusive.

The Scotch Markets are the Returns of the Week before.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Beans.		Pease.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Aylesbury	54	59	38	42	18	36	42	60	0	0
Banbury	54	60	42	45	34	42	58	60	0	0
Basingstoke	48	60	35	40	26	31	50	55	0	0
Bridport.....	44	60	0	0	26	28	54	56	0	0
Chelmsford.....	52	64	35	41	30	34	44	48	54	64
Derby.....	58	64	37	48	26	40	54	60	0	0
Devizes.....	48	64	40	45	32	38	55	64	0	0
Dorchester.....	50	60	34	40	30	36	52	60	0	0
Exeter.....	56	62	37	40	28	30	56	0	0	0
Eye	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guildford.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henley	52	63	30	41	26	34	52	58	54	57
Horncastle.....	52	56	40	44	28	34	54	60	0	0
Hungerford.....	48	62	33	40	32	38	54	60	0	0
Lewes.....	54	0	44	0	20	22	50	0	0	0
Newbury	48	65	35	40	28	36	54	60	0	0
Northampton....	55	58	40	43	24	37	0	0	0	0
Nottingham	58	0	46	0	35	0	58	0	0	0
Reading	52	68	37	43	26	38	54	60	55	59
Stamford.....	53	62	38	45	22	38	53	59	0	0
Stowmarket	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swansea	67	0	44	0	28	0	0	0	0	0
Truro	56	0	36	0	33	0	0	0	0	0
Uxbridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warminster.....	48	62	38	43	32	38	60	70	0	0
Winchester.....	55	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalkeith*	28	36	27	32	23	31	27	30	27	30
Haddington*	27	32	16	20	15	20	24	29	23	29

* Dalkeith and Haddington are given by the *boll*.—The Scotch *boll* for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is three per cent. more than 4 bushels. The *boll* of Barley and Oats, is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English *quarter*.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.—In Wheat and Oats, during the last week, but little business was done beyond the regular consumption of that period, at about the quotations of last Tuesday. And at this day's market Wheat of each description was in very limited demand, and the prices of this day se'nnight were but very partially obtained.—Oats were taken off pretty freely, but, in some instances, a small decline in value was submitted to from late prices.—Prime Malt and fine English Malting Barley were in good request at previous prices.

Imported into Liverpool, from the 31st Oct. to the 6th Nov. 1826, inclusive:—Wheat, 7,907; Barley, 3,179; Oats, 13,712; Malt, 291; Beans, 13 quarters. Flour, 108 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 770 packs, per 240 lbs. American Flour, 300 barrels.

Guildford, Nov. 11.—Wheat, new, for meal, 14*l.* to 17*l.* per load. Rye, 44*s.* to 52*s.*; Barley, 39*s.* to 42*s.*; Oats, 26*s.* to 38*s.*; Beans, 56*s.* to 58*s.*; and Pease, grey, 56*s.* per quarter.

Norwich, Nov. 11.—The supply of all Grain to-day, with the exception of Oats, was large. Red Wheat sold higher than last week; prices from 49*s.* to 53*s.*; White to 60*s.* Barley may be noted as rather lower, from 29*s.* to 38*s.*, superfine to 39*s.*; Oats, 25*s.* to 34*s.*; Beans, 42*s.* to 50*s.*; Pease, 44*s.* to 52*s.*; Boilers, to 60*s.* per quarter; and Flour, 41*s.* to 43*s.* per sack.

Ipswich, Nov. 11.—Our supply of Barley to-day was large: fine quality met brisk sale at about last week's prices; but middling and ordinary qualities were rather cheaper. The supply of all other Grain was short. Prices as follow:—Wheat, 52*s.* to 60*s.*; Barley, 34*s.* to 40*s.*; Beans, 50*s.* to 52*s.* per quarter.

Wisbech, Nov. 11.—Wheat to-day is from 1*s.* to 2*s.* dearer. Oats and Beans very short in supply, and considerably higher; the former, if fine, are worth 18*d.* per stone.—Red Wheat, 54*s.* to 60*s.*; White ditto, 60*s.* to 62*s.*; Oats, 26*s.* to 32*s.*; Old, 36*s.*; Beans, 48*s.* to 52*s.*; and old ditto, 56*s.* per quarter.

Wakefield, Nov. 10.—There is a short supply of Wheat here to-day, partly owing to contrary winds detaining the southern shipments. In the early part of the day, good samples were held for an advance of 1*s.* per quarter, but, having a thin attendance of buyers, it could not be realized, and the market has closed rather heavily at the prices of last week. Oats and Shelling are in demand, and prices without variation. The arrival of Barley is short; the best samples sell slowly at last week's prices, but the light sorts are very heavy. Good Beans are unaltered in value, but the middling sorts are difficult to quit.

Manchester, Nov. 11.—The Corn trade in this and the adjacent markets continues in a very languid state, owing, it is presumed, to the depressed state of trade in general in this populous manufacturing district. Very little has been done during the week, or on 'Change to-day, which was thinly attended, and on which no transactions of moment have taken place. Wheat is dull sale at our currency. Oats are not in that request which might have been anticipated from the London reports. Beans continue scarce, and are 1*s.* per quarter dearer. Malt is difficult to quit, at a reduction of 1*s.* per load; Flour must be quoted 1*s.* per sack lower, to make any respectable sales. Other articles as last noted.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nov. 11.—We had only the farmer's supply of Wheat this morning, which, not being extensive, and the millers being in want, the sale was brisk at fully 1*s.* per quarter advance. Rye is in considerable demand, and is held at higher prices. We have not had any arrivals of Barley this week.

COUNTRY CATTLE AND MEAT MARKETS, &c.

Norwich Castle Meadow, Nov. 11.—The supply of fat Cattle, to this day's market, was very short; price of the best, 8s. 6d. per stone of 14 lbs., sinking offal; but with Store Stock we were abundantly supplied. Scots sold from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per stone, when fat; Short Horns, 3s. to 4s. The supply of Sheep and Lambs was large for the season. Shearlings sold from 24s. to 29s. 6d.; fat ones to 41s.; Lambs, from 14s. to 18s. 6d. each. Pigs, a large supply, and lean stores very cheap, fat ones to 7s. per stone.—Meat: Beef, 7d. to 9d.; Veal, 7d. to 9d.; Mutton, 6d. to 7½d.; and Pork, 5½d. to 8d. per lb.

Horncastle, Nov. 11.—Beef, 7s. to 8s. per stone of 14 lbs. Mutton, 6d. to 7d. Lamb, 5d. to 6d.; Pork, 7d.; and Veal, 6d. to 7d. per lb.

At *Morpeth* fair, on the 8th inst., there was a very great supply of Cattle, Sheep, and Lambs; there being many inferior, they met with very dull sale at last week's prices, and part were left unsold.—Beef, from 5s. to 5s. 9d.; Mutton, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 9d.; and Lamb, 4s. to 5s. per stone, sinking offal.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of England and Wales, for the Week ended November 3, 1826.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London*	55	7	39	4	28	6
Essex	53	7	37	4	28	3
Kent	56	3	38	6	27	1
Sussex	53	11	40	1	27	1
Suffolk	52	9	36	3	29	1
Cambridgeshire	50	6	35	10	25	11
Norfolk	52	0	36	0	29	1
Lincolnshire	53	8	40	6	24	9
Yorkshire	53	4	40	5	27	6
Durham	54	10	43	8	31	2
Northumberland	55	5	38	4	31	8
Cumberland	66	10	40	4	35	10
Westmoreland	66	0	50	0	42	9
Lancashire	61	0	0	0	34	4
Cheshire	58	6	51	9	29	9
Gloucestershire	54	8	42	2	37	4
Somersetshire	51	8	40	2	27	9
Monmouthshire	57	6	46	10	0	0
Devonshire	54	9	37	5	30	0
Cornwall	58	11	36	10	31	5
Dorsetshire	53	3	36	3	30	7
Hampshire	52	7	36	8	28	10
North Wales	64	6	44	1	30	4
South Wales	57	5	40	4	25	10

* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.